WESTINGSTER RENEWED STEET DAY. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

50,000 TONS OF MOULDING SAND FOR SALE
reved at Oresse's dock, Wallabout, by Daniel Lindso &
lone. Office corner of Steuben street and Flushing evous, East Brooklyn.

11.500 -PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH twentery stroy office, amounting to over \$2,000, must be sold. Yearly profits from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Situated near Broadway, above thambers street. The proprietor is about having the city.

B. W. MUHARDS, 307 Broadway.

5575. GRUES OF THE LEASE, STOCK AND MALES OF THE LEASE, STOCK AND MALES OF THE CHARGE OF THE LEASE, STOCK AND MALES OF THE LEASE, STOCK AND MALES OF THE LEASE OF

\$100 -FOR SALE-THE LEASE, STOCK AND strated in the lower part of the city, near two of the principal fervise, and will be still this day for only \$100 Apply at 251 Broadway, up stairs. DEWIGHT & CO. A RAID CHANCE —FOR SALE, STOCK, FIXTURES, and a lense of six years of the hair dressing and athing selected No. 9 hiurny street. For particulars, nquire on the premises.

CIJITON, STATEN ISLAND—THE SUBSCRIEGE OF-fers for sale some of the best situated building lots at Chinon, wear the Narrows on the tract of W. W. Van Wagenen, 1 sq. This position is the most attractive for residences on the Island. M. O'CONNER, 18 Roads steret, or at the end of the omnibus route, Clifton.

TOR EASY—A HANDSONE BAY PONEY, TWELVE hands high, five years old, warranted perfectly sound, and kind in all harness; very easy under saidle; suitable for a ladies' phason; price \$125. Apply to P. RAY, No. 66 Weester street.

POR SALV—A DINING SALOON IN THE MOST PRE-quented business part of the lower city, with all the intures, cocking apparatus, &c., on account of sickness of theorems. Apply to GOETZE & SCHNETEL, No. 20 same street.

FOR SAID—THE THREE STORY FRONT AND REAL houses, No. 118 East Twenty-second street, near hard avenus. Apply to T. M. CORNWELL, at the coal office, 479 Broome street:

FOR SALE LOW—A HANDSOME BAY PONY HORSE, 12 hands high, with light top wagon and harness complete. Apply at 119 Bestman street, or at Under hill's stables, No. 4 Rivington street.

OR SALE.—THE LEASE FIXTURES AND FURNI-ture of an ice cream saleon, ladies restaurant. at and cake bakery, fitted up tastefully and on the t theoroughfure in Brooklyn. Early application by a to Samuels, Brooklyn post office.

OR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a newspaper, book, stationery and sar store, Sc., established three years, in an impression state, established three years, in an impression of set for connection attached. Reasons for selling, he proprietor purposes going to Europe. For particular address, with real name, box 180 Herald office.

on Sals Two Buggy Wagons, ONE WITHOUT top, one doctor's wagon, one square box two seat one. To be seen at SUERER'S carriage shop, No. 5 hopy street, mer Hudson.

POR RAIN—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND FIVE YEARS' lease of a newly fitted up public house; the house can accommodate twelve or fitteen boardors, and can be filled at any time. The above is a rare chance, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply at 448 Fourth avenue, or MESCHS. GREXLY & SQUIRE, 199 Chambers street.

AGER MIER BREWERY.—A LAGER BILL BREWEry, situate in New Jersey, half an hour from New
sek by railread; it is now coing a large and profitable
sinces; has three cellars capable of storing 5.000 barle; has eight lots attached to it; all the buildings are
we and in complete order. For sale on favorable terms.
pply to CHAS. N. BUCK, 14 Wall street.

RASE FOR SALE, OF FOUR LOTS IN TWENTY-with the shoes and buildings. Apply to James Robinson, 126 Pearl street.

All-ROAD STOCKS AND WESTERN LANDS OR CITY
Property—Valuable Farms for Sale—No. 1: Contaking 276 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, adjoining one of the most four ishing villages in the
State, and within four hours ride of this city. The
house is one-half mile from the village, is new, built
within the last year, spacious, airy and elegant, combining every convenience for a country residence, and is
surrounded by a beautiful lawn of eight acres, with
gravel walks, and drives, and containing fruit and granmental trees, shrubberies, grace vince, &c. No. 2: Consurrounded by a beautiful lawn of eight acres, with gravel walks, and drives, and containing fruit and cran-mental trees, ahrubberies, grape vines, &c. No. 2: Con-tains 182 acres, is 2½ miles from above village, has two dwelling houses, and all necessary outbulkings. No. 3: is zear said village, contains 100 acres of land. The above farms are in the highest possible state of cultivation, as the cross now on them will abundantly testify. The owner challenges a comparison with any farms in the State for real worth and location. They will be sold es-parately or together, as may suit purchaseps. Terms— One third of the money may be paid down or secured by mortages on the property for a term of years, the balance will be taken in railroad stocks or Western lands. For further particulars inquire of

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—THE FULTON FOUN-dry and Machine Company have for sale one steam engine, 15 horse power; one de. 40 horse gower; and one de., 50 horse power. Apply on the premises, southwest corner of Greene and Morgan streets, Jersey City.

STOLEN-JULY 29, 1854, FROM NO. 286 TWELFTH street, siz (6) silver forks marked "I.," one (1) silver table spoon marked "I.," one (1) silver table spoon marked "O. B. I.," on (1) silver table spoon, and three ido. tesspoons, no mark, maker's initials, "G. & II.," on beak. Pawnbrokers and others are notified to stop such articles if offered. A liberal reward will be paid for the setura of the above articles, and no questions asked.

R. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, SO LONG KNOWN to the citizens of New York, may be consulted with fidence as urnal, at his old effice, where all who have ered from the maltrestment of protenders may rely using homerably treated.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Marcy and the San Juan Affair.

MR. BORLAND'S ARMY AT NICARAGUA.

Interesting to Texas Creditors.

TERRIBLE STORM AT CHARLESTON.

It is reported that Marcy on Saturday was very explicit in his declarations to his friends in Congress, that non-of the responsibility of the instructions to Capt. Heilin-rested on him. It is however reported with equal posiconcentrated in his person, as well as for his self-protec-tion, and paic them about \$12,000, for which he drew on the government, but the draft has not yet been paid Probably, this amount is included in the \$24,000 demanded by Capt. Hellins of the citizens of San Juan.

next session. Members generally complain they have not been able to look into its merits and cannot vote nnderstandingly. It may, however, pass.

The Homestead bill will be pressed to a vote; and if so

The Reciprocity treaty is in a bad way—but four days of the session left, and no progress made.

From the South.

STORM AT CHARLESTON—VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, BTC.

BALTIMORR, July 50, 1864. The Southern mail has arrived, and brings us New Or

The Southern man has arrived, and brings us New Or-leans papers up to Monday last.

We learn that there was a severe storm at Chacleston on Thursday, which did considerable damago. The back Loment was struck by lightning and the maintainst shiv-

The American bark Quinnebaug, which sailed from Charleston in March last for Nantes, is supposed to be

lost—no tidings of her having been received.

The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the report that an extra session of the Virginia Legislature is to be called.

Several vessels of the French squadron are expected at Norfolk shortly, to obtain supplies.

Rocumeras, July 30, 1854.

The propeller Boston, Captain McNett, was run into by a schooner, on Friday night last, off Oak Orchard, and sunk. She went down in afteen minutes after being struck. The propeller had a tull cargo of fiour, pork, wheat and corn, and was owned by the Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The passengers and crow, twenty-five in number, arrived at the mouth of the Genesse river about him chelled on Satroday or sating, having, hear nor the nine o'clock on Saturday ovening, having been on the lake in on open boat nearly twenty four hours.

Philadelpina, July 30, 1854.

At Wilmington, at seven o'clock last evening, one of Carnes:ho's powder mills, a mile and a half from town, exploded killing James Lynch, the watchman, and in-juring Bennis Cannon, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions, which shook the city much. The mill illy destroyed. The property about the mill is not

Mr. John L. Boswell, one of the editors of the Courant, died this afternoon, after a few days' illness, of cry-

Movements of Steamships.
ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHWRIGHT.
CAMPIERON, July 29, 1854.
The steamship Southerner is new coming up—ten o'clock A. M. ABRIVAL OF THE ENOXVILLE.

SAVANNAH, July 29, 1854.

The Knoxville arrived at her wharf to day, in fifty-

Markets.

New Obleshes, July 27, 1864.

Cotton.—The Pacific's news has depressed the market.
The sales yesterday were 2,250 bales. Flour is dull at
\$6.75. Becomin firm, and we quote sides at 5c., shoulders at 5\cdot\(\)c. Ohio whiskey at 25\(\)jc.

Our cotton market is very unil. The sales of the past two
days have been 1,000 bales, and the business of the week
foots up 8,500 bales. The stock on hand is 70,000 bales.
Sugar has advanced \$\cdot\(\)c. a \$\cdot\(\)c. Flour is dull at \$6.50 a
\$6.75. Sales of corn at 56c., with a heavy market.

Pork is firm at \$11.25 a \$11.50.

PROVIDENCE, July 29, 1864.

Cotton dull—prices unchanged. Wool —The market is dull, and entirely bare of pulled. Sales, 81,700 pounds Printing cloths.—The market closes with more activity—most of the sales were made in the last three days. Seles of the week—34,000 pieces.

hear forth first, was nicked in the abdomen and sustained a rupture, which it is feared will cause his death.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday morning the body of a little boy, ten years of age, sen of G. B. Schoonnaker, residing in Second sireet, was found floating in Newtown creek, near the East river. He had been missing since Wednasday last.

cies. They were held for examination.

Distance Mear.—A German butcher named John Fohman, doing business in the Third ward, was arrested and brought before Justice Boswell on Saturday, by officer Schneider, for exposing for sale diseased mest. The accused said that he intended it for dog mest, and was discharged on condition that he would bury it.

The sum of \$15.000 has been approximated by the

charged on condition that he would pury it.

The sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated by the
Board of Aldermen for the bullding of an armory in this
city for the military.

Mr. J. W. Bursted commenced the duties of Collector
of Taxes and Assessments on Saturday, the Common
Council having approved the bonds offered of \$60,000.

Duruque was one of the chain of poste established by the French, connecting Quebec, the lakes, the Missislippi and New Orleans. Julien Dubuque, the founder, died in 1810; the city is therefore one of the oldest in the West. It simmbered till 1820, when its mineral resources became fully developed, and the them village went should with steady property to 1852, when its taxable property amounted to nearly \$4,000,000. In 1853 it was \$5,000,000, and this year it will reach eight millions of dollars. The pupilation is between eight and nine thousand, and some idea of its mineral resources may be collected from this fact. The wheat crop of lows in 1850, was 1,530,580 bushels, and the cash value of mineral shipped from Dubuque was smilicient to pay for the whole. The public and first class business buildings have nearly doubled within a year; the depot of the Illinois Central Ballroad is nearly completed; the Female Seminary has been built as a cost of \$8,000, and endowed by the liberality of Mrs. Stone v. th \$20,001, and the cash College is soon to be rectain the seminary. Parity Wiscons.

Progress of the Cholera.

The following is the report of the cholera at the Franklia street hospital, up to eleven o'clock yes-

on Saturday the Brooklyn Beard of Health rep sixteen cases and four deaths during the prec-

At Williamsburg, seven cases of cholers were re-ported to the Board of Health as having occurred,

Beaths, six.

Ninety five cases of cholers have been reported to the Athany Board of Health, as having occurred since Wednesday last, at no.m. Thirty-seven of these have been fatal. Twenty-seven deaths are said to have occurred in Canal street.

Eight deaths from cholers occurred at Troy on the 29th inst.

The Philadel, his Bulletin of the 29th inst., says:

—According to the Board of Health report, 573 feaths occurred during the present week, of which 70 were from cholers, 105 cholers infantum, 39 dysentery, 21 diarrhos, 14 cholers morbus. There were nine new cases and eight deaths from cholers in the Almshouse, for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day.

in the Almshouse, for the twenty four hours ending at noon to-day.

The Bandersville Georgian of yesterday, learns from a gentleman just returned from a visit to Borke county, that a disease, resembling Asiatic choicera, has appeared in that county, and that of fifty-seven cases fifty had proved fatal; one gentleman had lost twelve of his family. As yet no course of treatment had appeared to control it. The Georgian says:—

"A conscience void of affence toward God and

chosers, has appeared in that county, and that of fify-seven cases fifty had proved fatal; one gentleman had lost twelve of his family. As yet no
course of treatment had appeared to control it.
The Georgien says:—

"A conscience void of affence toward God and
man, and temperance in all things, are the only certain preventives."

We are inclined to doubt the correctness of this
intelligence. It is hardly probable that an epidemic so fatal as this is represented to be, could exist
in a section of country so near us, and with whose
people our citizens have daily intercourse, without
our having had some intimation of it. We have
heard of no sickness in Burke county.—Secannel
News, July 26.

The Newark Advertiser, of the 29th inst., says:
—Among the victims of this fatal disease we regret
to record the decease of Justice William O. Ford,
to whom it has proved fatal. For many years he
has been known in our community as a police magistrate and an estimable citizen. His advanced
agetrandered impossible a rally of the physical system, after the progress of the disease had been
checked. Mr. Abraham Beach, the excellent jailor,
is in a dangorous situation, the cholors, which was
the original disease, having turned into a brain
fever. The child of Alderman Whitney, montioned
yesterday, is recovering, having experienced
only preliminary symptoms. In the Sixth
ward bopes are entertained that the discase is abating, though several have been attacked.
A Mrs. Ridd has died in the old Central Church
building, Market street, and her husband is very
low. This building is occupied by a large number
of families—as many as twenty, it is reported. Mrs.
Jilson and her child have died in Halsey stroet.
The woman near the depot, mentioned yesterday, ia
dead. The one in Harrison street is bettee. A
colored woman has died in the old Central Church
building, Market street, and her husband is very
low. This building is occupied by a Isarge number
of families—as many as twenty, it is reported. Mrs.
Jilson and her child have died

ull night.

This forences the number in the hospital had de-clined to 34, all of whom were convalescent. The total number who have been under the dector's charge is 112.—Boxion Traceller, July 29.

There were twenty-six deaths from cholers at Montreal on the 26th inst.

NEW ORIBANS, July 28, 1854. HEALTH OF BALTIMORE

Bastimore still continues entirely exempt from choicers. Eleven of the pear germandizers at the alms house are new dead; all died with choiceatic symptoms. The other inmates are as healthy as usual.

Рипаршина, July 30, 1864. noon, who died from choices on Saturday and Friday-father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive,

CHOLERA IN BOSTON. Boston, July 80, 1884. There were twenty-two deaths by cholers for the week

ending Saturday noon.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. D. Herrian, Savannah; Col. Calvin Townsley, Vermont; James B. Pendergast, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. J. S. Young, Louisville, Ky.; D. C. Ratchelder, Boston; Prof. S. F. Johnson, Chicago, Hi; Pallas Bache, Wassington, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House. Hon. Matt. Elia, Massachusetts; G. P. Ganger and family, St. Louis; Col. T. Mathews, Elerida; A. F. Francisco, Tennessee; Hon. H. A. Dudly, Pennsylvania; Thomas Pellington, Buenos Ayres; George Smedes and family, New Orleans; Moguel Arrioss, Mexico; Wm. H. Darsey and family, Baltimore; Dr. Ewing, Louisville, were among the arrivals perterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

From Norfolk, in steamable Roanoke.—Wm W. J Green-

the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

From Norfolk, in steamship Rosnoke.—Wm W J Greenway, James H Gentry, Thomas W McCance, Augustus Wilkinson, Wm B Ritter, John B Rutter and lady, Mrs W C Watson and two children, Geo W Weedtuff, Andrew S Childs, Benj S Sloeum, Notborne S Pesend, Mr J C Fitzgraid, Henry J Smith, Mrs J L Pearce and daughter, J S Robertson, URA; Oliver R Montfort, John J Walker, J M Eroeman, Jr; Charles C Goodwin, John B Linday, Mat C Kevan, Thomas Buckly, Jacob Thompson, John Newlock, kely, three children, and survant; E P March and son, Geo W Seeffield and lady, J Stannard, J C Fernander, Andrew C Minturn, Mrs S Manreo, Gibb Potter and lady, Wm H Lilliston and lady, Charles C Woodruff, E Miller, M Vincent; and 19 in the sterage.

In the schooner Greenway, from Salt Key, Turks island—Mr Dennison, U S Consul at Demarara, and lady In the bark Clarises, from Neuvitas—Mr and Mrs Koight, family and servant, Dona Rutins Sedeno and family, Don Jose Alvares, Don Pablo de Estrada, Don Manuel Peres.

New York and New Haven Railroad—Over Insuces.

The recent heavy frauds in the stock transfer of the New Haven and Hariem railroads calls for a close investigation into the general management of those reads. The stock bidders of each of those companies have chosen, for the special purpose of such duties, responsible men, to whom they have confided the control of their property, according to their several interests therein, and they have confided the control of their property, according to their several interests therein, and they have accepted the trust. Is it not therefore reasonable to expect that the Directors so chosen, with whom the choice of officers wholly rests, will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to their trust?

A great deal has been said in relation to those frauds, about the "responsibility of the principal for the acts of the agent," and it is generally conceeded, and very justice, that the principal should be hold responsible when it is not apparent that the agent is overstepping the duties of his office. No one denies the liability of the agent, sor cas they, for his own acts. I would then ask, who are the significant proper management of their business but the

AWFUL CONPLAGRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

FOUR BLOCKS IN RUINS.

Three Hundred Thousand Bellars Worth of Property Bestreyed.

Scenes and Incidents,

The most disastrous confingration with which tensoy City was ever visited, occurred yesterday fiternoon, near the rail oad depot. At about two clock in the afternoon, flames were seen issuing octors in the atternoon, fiames were seen issuing out of a small frame dwelling house, in the rear of Schenck's belt manufactory, a large six story brick building, and immediately the alarm of fire was sounded throughout the city. The entire force of the Jersey City fire department hastened to the spot, where soon had been lighted a large blaze, which threatened the main buildings of the city with destruction. The Jersey City department with destruction. The Jersey City department numbers five engines, three hose carts, and one hook and ladder, all of which were soon at the

scene of conflagration.

When all were assembled, it was found there was not length of hose sufficient to reach to the river, it being low water, and all action with the engines was necessarily suspended till the tide should rise In the meanwhile, the fire raged with great fury, and for a while the greater portion of the city seemed in the very jaws of annihilation. The wind was blowing strong from the south-west, and the flames, mounting high above the dwellings, careered over towards adjoining blocks, and joined them in vate dwollings, built of wood, very combustible, filled with combustible materials; owing to this, the fire spread with great rapidity, and within a

The conflagration from its magnitude, had attracted attention 10m New York, and the report was burning down. The rumors were various and exaggerated. At one time, several churches Cunard steamers in the burning pile. Still again, all the railroad works were swept away, and other exaggerations still greater than these. These unfounded founded rumors arose from the fact, that at the commencement of the fire, at a distance the confisgration appeared more extended and terrible than it really was. The firemen being anable to oppose the flame, as we have stated, the fire-king reveiled unchecked, and mounting high above the roofs, to spectators here, appeared to be rolling over Jersey

As the report spread through the city, measurement were constantly despatched from the various engine houses in the city to the wharf, to report whether the rumor was true or not, and in a few minutes— less than half an hour after the opening of the confagration—everal of our fire companies were under full headway for the Jersey City ferry. The follow-ing companies crossed over among the first:—En-gine Company No. 5, 49 Hose, Engine No. 29, hose No. 8, 21 Hose, 15 Hose, 14 Engine, and other comto the scene of ruin, they profered their services to their New York? rethren, and were soon under the command of Mr. French, the chief engineer of the Jersey City Lie Pepartment. The New York Hose was immediately put in line, and reaching to the water, suction was obtained, and now the first opposition was made to the raging elements. Soon, three or four leavy streams of water was falling upon the leaving ruins, but the fire had already

THE COURSE OF THE PURG Notwithstanding the odds were against them, and they were working under great disadvantages, still the firemen worked away like heroes, and where they could not quench they strove to place a

limit, by saturating with water buildings beyond. Soon the block bounded by Warren and Washington streets and the Rallroad avenue, was levelled and across Washington street, soon licking up this block, in defiance of all opposition on the part of the gallant and energetic firemen. The course for the river was perfectly straight along Wayne street, and the fire limited to the width of a block. The flames, after getting started, made a direct line for the river, sweeping cleanly all away between two Wayne street and the first north of it. Beyond Washington street, continuing its course, it stepped across Green street and here came across Wayne street, igniting with some dwellings here, and carrying away a little more than half of this block, its destructive course was stopped; for now it had approached near the water, and suction was obtained for as many streams as could effective

ly fall upon the flames.

The entire area of this fire, as above described, covers three blocks and a half, and perhaps a little more than this, but not quite four blocks. It never theless leaves four blocks a heap of burning ruins; for all that remains on the block last burned are only a few outhouses of the railroad company. The flames swept cleanly everything in their course, not sparing a single building or tenement.

THE EXTENT OF THE LOSS. It was impossible in such a general ruin to obneither were we able last night to obtain the amounts lost by the different factory men, some of which are very heavy, nor the amounts of the insur-

ance upon the property consumed.

Some of the heaviest losers are the following:-Cummings & James, car manufacturers-A large brick factory, with a heavy amount of stock, on-

le's large machine shop-An extensive es-Hutton & Lacy, ship smiths—Building burned to

rest of the buildings were private residences, some of wood and others of brick or stone.

total loss to be \$300,000, which is casting as low an total loss to be \$300,000, which is desiring as low an estimate as the appearance of the ruins will warrant, although the real loss may be much more, or it may possibly be a little less.

ONE TROUSAND MECHANICS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The next deplorable thing in this sad disaster, The next deplorable thing in this sad disaster, after the loss of property, is the fact that it has thrown nearly, if not quite, one thousand mechanics out of employment. In the heavy factories consumed were employed mashinists, car makers, sail makers, and those of other trades, who here by houest labor gained the daily pittance upon which their families, numbering hundreds of beings, were dependent for sustenance and support. By this fell swoop they are driven from the very source of their existence, and must

from the very source of their existence, and must turn elsewhere to earn the wherewithal to live. Besides this, hundreds of families are thrust from their homes, and all their furniture and little stock of worldly goods destroyed. Many of these fa-milies were those of mechanics, who are not

the fire was the main topic of conversation yester-day among the visiters, and the sympathy aroused in behalf of the sufferers was no doubt sincere and from the heart.

The appearance of the fire, when at the high-est, we have already described. The day was very hot, and the hear of the sun, combining with that of the furious flames, and the air darkened with smoke and cinders, made a near position to the fire almost intolerable. Still the heroic firemen plunged into the midst of it, and fought bravely to the last, although some fainted from the oppression to which they willingly exposed them-

gine Company No. 14, while directing the pipe of the company into the midst of the flame and amoke, fainted away from exhaustion, and was carried away by his comrades. He recovered in a few hours, and was quite well last night. There were various other instances of fainting from fa-

After the fire various rumors were spread in regard to the lost, and at one time several were burned beneath the ruins, and at another time all vere saved. It was impossible last night to decide whether any lives were lost or not. The genera

The railroad buildings hal a very narrow es ape The scene of the configuration is only a block or two removed north of the railroad depot and car houses, which for a long time seemed to totter on the verge of destruction. Some of the railroad men were upon the ground, in a very excited state, and held

the exertions of the firemen.

Mr. French, the Chief Engineer of the Jersey City
Fire Department, we understand, worked till he fell
from exhaustion, and was obliged to be carried from the place of ruin.

o the origin of the fire. By many it was stated and Others again state that it accidentally originated in a private dwelling bouse, as we have before stated.

The full force of the Jersey City police were in

requisition during the evening, and rendered great service in saving property and keeping off the crowd so that the firemen might have the fullest liberty. At night a corps specially detailed was put on duty to watch the ruins, that the fire should not again break out, till this morning.

THE RUINS LAST MIGHT.

The place last night attracted to it thousands. The ferry boats crossed and recrossed crowded with visiters, while the flames till near midnight played upon the rulns, and cast a lurid glare upon all wound and way out upon the river. The ruins ked like some old city fallen to decay with age, with here and there a wall standing to tell what once the place had been. This is the heaviest calamity in the way of conflagrations that our sister city has ever been called upon to ondure, and may it be a long time before she is visited with such

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in Hendersen and Willson's stone yard, in Washington street, between Steuben and Wayn perty estimated at \$250,000.

The fire department were soon at work, but the fire spread with great rapidity, and was not got under until two entire blocks, and the half of another bounded by Washington, Wayne, Stenben and Greene streets, were destroyed. The following is a list of the balldings destroyed, with the estimated loss, as near as could be accertained in the confusion attendant upon the great destruction of

On Washington street-Willson & Henderson's steam stone dressing establishment, frame buildings; less about \$30,000. Alexander Willson's two story dwelling house, \$3,000; a three story brick dwelling house, owned by Mr. A. Willson, and occupied by Mr. John Black, \$5,000; a three story brick building, and a five story brick building, corner of on and Wayne streets, owned and occu by Mr. John Black, as trunk factories-loss on build ing and stock about \$20,000. On Wayne street, a large four story frame building, occupied by Mr. Schenck as a bell factory, and oward by Mr. Breese -loss on building, \$2,000; on stock and fixtures about \$3,500. On the west side of Washington street, four large building covering about half block, owned and occupied by Messes. Commings & James as a car manufactory, loss about \$12,000 on machinery, stock, and new cars, about 80 in number, about \$90,000, mostly covered by insurance. Messrs. Steele & Slater's iron foundry and machine shop, covering nearly half a block on Wayne and Steuben streets; loss on buildings about \$8,000; on machinery, stock, &c., on Steuben street, was occupied by Mr. Hunt, as malleable iron foundry, whose loss is about \$6,000-In Sceuben street a frame dwelling and grocery, (owner unknown) loss about \$1,500. In same street, adjoining, Culver's iron foundry, loss on building, stock and fixtures about \$6,000. On Wayne street, from Steele & Slater's to the corner of Greene street, seven tenant frame houses, five of which The other two, owners unknown, loss about \$2,000. On the same block on Greene street, two two story frame houses, owned by William L. Ellaworth —loss about \$2,500; adjoining, two frame buildings, owned and occupied by Mr. Balley, coppersmith— loss on buildings and stock about \$1,500; adjoining these a two story building was damaged about \$500; the house of Mrs. Henry, corner of Stouben and

Greeno streets, was damaged about \$500 by water. On the next block, on Wayne street, south side, a house and stable, owned by Mr. Greene, were destroyed, together with two horses—loss about \$1,500. On the same street a three story tenant house, owned by John L. North—lose about \$3,000; house, owned by John L. North—loss about \$3,000; a three-story brick house, owned by Mr. Jaclard, of New York—loss about \$2,500; two brick houses adjoining, corner of Wayne and Greene streets, owned by Mr. Caffrey and occupied by tonants— loss about \$6,000; on Greene street, adjoining, the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Hutton & Lacey—loss about \$1,000.

THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT.

ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

Description of the Office and its Internal

Arrangements. The Mews, Editorial, and Business

Departments,

established, and during that comparatively brief period it has attained a position in the newspaper world unsurpassed by any other daily journal either side of the Atlantic. At the time it started the character of the press of this country prise and ability; but since then a great reve lution has been effected, and we now feel justi-fied in asserting that in those two indispenthe first to conceive and carry out the idea, to Me fullest extent, of establishing an independent daily paper, free in every sense of the word from parts obligations, and devoted entirely to the interests of cases of the kind-a large number of in they failed one after another, while the HERALO continued to gain rapidly in the public favor, and at present stands at the head of the American press, both in point of circulation and influence. And this has been accomplished in the midst of difficulties that would have discouraged the most enterprising. Opposition of the most determine and bitter kind was commenced against the proper tor by the majority of the city papers, whose editor dreading the success of the new rival, made use every means open and concealed—to prejud the public against him, and induce patrons to withdraw their support. They organjized a secret association for this purpose, and ap-pointed committees to wait upon those who adver-tised in the columns of the HERALD, with the view of persuading them to advertise elsewhere. In rous feelings of the business community, sho ked at the treacherous and cowardly manner in which they acted, indignantly refused to comply with their request. Instead, therefore, of injuring Mr. Bennett their mean policy had the effect of not only in reas him to stop advertizing in his paper. When the had used their persuasive powers to the utmost, he turned round and enquired of one of his clerks how many advertisements were published that morning "Two," replied the clerk. "Then," said be, "hav four inserted in to-morrow's HERALD. This, gentle men," he continued, addressing the committee, my answer. Good morning." The committee left considerably crest-fallen, but

it was not till they were convinced of the fatility of it was not till they were convinced of the fatility of their efforts, by many rebukee of the same kind, that they abandoned them. They had recourse to another expedient, which, if possible, exceeded in meanness their first attempt. Not satisfied with their endeavors to injure his paper, they called upon the proprietor of the hotel in which Mr. Bennett was staying, endeavore d to have his name ensed from his books, and a piece refused him at the public table Failing in this, too, they at last unwillingly consented to enter into competition in the sublications. sented to enter into competition in the publication of the earliest news but with what success we leave the public to judge. In their repeated defeats will be found the secret of the ir bitter hostility and sour rilous abuse. Such was the su-cess which attended the HERALD, that six weeks from the date of its first publication it had a circulation of nearly seven It was in the midst of encouraging pro ike these that the building in which it was pub lished was destroyed by fire ; but this disaster so t re-appeared in an enlarged form, and, as its first editorial says, " more independent than ever." No labor, no expense was spared to make it the first newspaper in the country. Correspondents were engaged in every part of the United States and in the principal cities of the old world, a system of expressing news established, by which the HERALE invariably got ahead of its cotemporaries, and the best and most talented writers employed. Since the HERALD was established, the sphere of

newspaper enterprise has been greatly extended, and for this we claim a fair share of credit. As we have said, it was the first independent daily journal, and being free from all party considerations not be actuated by any of those motives which gov eru and control the different political journ throughout the country. It was impossible to find a whig paper that was willing to give fair and impertial reports of democratic meetings, while the de their political opponents. In the HERALD, on the contrary, full justice was done to all parties, and heard through its columns. It is true that they have not always been pleased with our reports, and have charged us with caricaturing their proceedings; but charged us with carloaturing their proceedings; but whatever opinions we have may entertained of their policy, we never misrepresented what they sale in public. It has ever been our principle to report not only the remarks of the speaker, but every incident that occurs during the meeting, and every expression of assent or disapprobation on the part of the audience. It is only by doing this the a true and correct idea of the character of the meeting can be formed by those who have not had the expression of the part of the processing of the supportunity of being present and industry of the

Our readers may recollect, too, what an excitement was produced among the clergymen of different denominations, when we proposed to report their sermons, conventions and anniversaries. They look ed upon it as an unwarrantable interference with ry facility which they were accustomed to rec-secular meetings. It was not long, however, secular meetings. It was not long, however, botore
they recognized the value of our reports, and their
actual benefit to the cause of religion by the extensive publication of their proceedings through the
columns of our paper. They showed their appreciation of the services we rendered them by notifying
us of their meetings, and offering every facility toour reporters. The other daily papers, seeing what
success attended the introduction of this new feature
in American tempelium wars not alow in following auccess attended the introduction of this new feature in American journalism, were not slow in following our example. Whig papers reported democratic meetings; democratic papers reported whig meetings; and the religious community read, with the greatest interest, the accounts which were published in all the daily papers of the movements of the Christian churches is different parts of the world During the anniversary week, when the various religious sects assemble in our city to hear the remit